FIGURES STILL RISING.

MR. O'ROURKE SAYS THE TUNNEL ROAD MIGHT COST \$100,000,000.

There Is Only One Broadway in the World He Says, and No Results Obtained Elsewhere Can Be Taken as a Criterion of the Cost of Making a Tunnel in It-Engineer McNulty Says No One Can Tell What the Tunnel Would Cost.

Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman, and William H. Gelshenen, the commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to determine whether the rapid transit railgoad as now projected shall be built, continued their hearings in the Home Life building yesterday, with John Francis O'Rourke upon the stand. Mr. O'Rourke is the civil engineer who has been produced as a witness for the contestants, and he testified the day before that, according to the estimates which he had prepared, the road would cost about \$89,500,000. A. B. Board-man of counsel to the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission cross-examined him yesterday.

Mr. Boardman evidently objected to the ac-

ceptance of several items of Mr. O'Rourke's estimate as correct.

In the first place he had Mr. O'Rourke admit that for the item of excavation alone his estimate exceeded that of Mr. Parsons by \$10,116,979. Then in the item of contingencies Mr. O'Rourke admitted that he had taken the same percentage of the figured cost (35 per cent.) which Mr. Parsons had used, and, his primary charges being so much greater, this made his figures for contingencles exceed those of Mr. Parsons by about \$10,000,000. He had also figured the item of terminal charces by the same rule, allowing
10 per cent, for them, and this brought the
cost of this item up \$3,000,000 above Mr.
Parsons's estimate. Interest Mr. O'Rourke
said he had estimated at 4 per cent, compounded, and this item exceeded that of Mr.
Parsons's estimate by \$5,000,000. There
was one other orincipal item, that for underplanting buildings. This amounted in the
total to \$4,500,000, and Mr. Parsons had declared that little of this work would be needed.
Mr. O'Rourke was afterward interrogated
at length upon this matter, and he not only
total the with work would have to be done in
the lower part of Broadway by means of pneumatic caissons. He insisted that his main estimate for this work—\$600 a foot for 3,000
feet—was not out of the way. Mr. Boardman
called his attention to the fact that his grade
lines carried the rail lines from one foot to
twenty feet lower down than those which Mr.
Parsons had figured upon, and for long distances added ten, welve, and fifteen feet to the terminal charges by the same rule, allowing

Parsons had figured upon, and for long distances added ten, twelve, and fifteen feet to the depth.

"This would account for much of the difference in the amount of the earth and rock to be excavated, would it not?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"Yes," said Mr. O'Rourke, "but I don't see how such a difference could exist if Mr. Parsons's profile is brought up to date, allowing for the cable road vaults, turnouts, &c."

Then Mr. Boardman took up an analysis of the differences of cost for certain items of the work. He called attention to the fact that the highest price figured upon by Mr. Parsons for excavating on lower Broadway was \$2.80 per cubic yard for earth, and \$4 a yard for rock, whereas Mr. O'Rourke's figures for this same work were \$6 a yard for earth and \$7 for rock.

Mr. O'Rourke declared that his price was based upon the aggregate of his experience and knowledge. Contractor Galligan, who excavated the cable road's vault at Houston, had told him that this work there had cost more than \$6 a cubic yard.

Mr. Boardman tried to shake Mr. O'Rourke's

told him that this work there had cost more than \$6 a cubic yard.

Mr. Boardman tried to shake Mr. O'Rourke's opinion upon this matter by asking him if he had considered the cost of the similar work done in Glasgow and Paris, and now being done in Boston, but Mr. O'Rourke declared that the cost of work elsewhere was no criterion of the cost on Broadway." He declared, "and there is but one Broadway, There has been no work done anywhere in the world which can be taken as a criterion of the cost of building such a road as is contemplated on that busy street."

be taken as a criterion of the cost of building such a road as is contemplated on that busy street.

He was not only sure, he said, that the road would cost \$80,000,000, but he thought it might easily rost \$100,000,000.

Lawyer Zabriskie followed up Mr. O'Rourke's testimony by putting upon the stand George W. McNuity, the late chief engineer for the Metropolitan Traction Comeany. Mr. McNuity built the Broadway cable line, the Columbus avenue line, the Lenox avenue line, and the Lexington avenue cable road. He proved to be a very interesting witness, and the Commissioners were much interested in the exhibits which he produced. These were sets of drawings showing the complication of pipes which were encountered in Broadway from the Battery to Forty-third street, and a large book of photographs, showing the work in progress at various points and the complicated tangle of pipes, struts, and other obstructions and which such axcavations have to be made.

These obstructions, Mr. McNuity said, were the great source of expense in making such excavations and added immensely to the cost. It was easy enough to estimate closely upon straight work, and for that kind of work—which means the entire work of construction when no obstacles are encountered—he allowed ten or lifteen per cent, for contingencies above known factors. In building the cable roads he came out about even upon such work. But when it came to dealing with the pipes and such obstructions, he had added lifty per cent, to his original estimate, and had then fallen, so far helind that the entire read had

and such obstructions, he had added lifty per-cent, to his original estimate, and had then fallen so far behind that the entire read had cost \$145,000 a mile instead of the \$120,000 he had estimated that it would.

"Where we had estimated upon its costing us \$10,000 a mile to remove the obstructing pipes," he said, "it often cost us \$50,000." Ar. McNuity said he had looked over Mr. O'Rourke's estimates of cost and compared them with Mr. Parsons's, and he declared that "Mr. O'Rourke's figures were not too high in the aggregate.

O'Rourke's estimates of cost and compared them with Mr. Parsons's, and he declared that Mr. O'Rourke's estimates of cost and compared them with Mr. Parsons's, and he declared that Mr. O'Rourke's figures were not too high in die aggregate.

"In fact," he said, "no engineer alive can hake a reliable estimate of what it will cost he build a four-track-on-a-level railroad tunnel harough the lower part of Broadway."

He knew, he said, that it had cost fully \$6 a cubic yard for making the excavation for the cable road wheeluft at the South Ferry. He told also of the cost of digging the wheelpit in front of the Cable building in Broadway at Hocaton street. This pit, he said, is 130 feet long, 35 feet broad beyond the vault line, and 20 feet deep. Including the iron roof and the rails upon the top of it, the pit cost \$240 a lineal foot, or \$31,200.

Mr. McNulty spoke with great vigor against the proposed system of pipe gallerles alongside of the railroad tunnel. Gas pipes, he feetified, are prone to leak at all parts, but particularly where the house connections are made.

"It consider," he declared, "that pipe gallerles would be a very dankerous thing, whether built beside or underneath the proposed road."

After the learing Mr. Boardman professed to be much pleased with part of Mr. McNulty's testimony, especially that regarding the Houston street vault.

"This vault," he said, "is substantially just one-half of our proposed tunnel in section. It cost \$240 a foot. Double this and you have \$5480 a running foot for cost. Now. Mr. Parbosons has allowed \$700 per foot for building the mountment for the whole distance from the Battery \$30 to Fourteenth street."

T As Mr. Coudert is to go to Washington to-busday to attend a meeting of the new Venezue-caulan Commission, of which he is a member, the system of the superme Court on Nov. 25, 1805, as a commission of the Supreme Court on Nov. 25, 1805, as a commission for the city of New York to determine whether a rapid transit railway for the transportation of Lorsons and proper

Notwithstanding the decision of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn displacing Third and Second District Civil Courts respec Third and Second District Civil Courts respec-tively in favor of the newly elected justices Schnitzpan and Van Wart, Murphy and Petter-son are determined to hold on. The case has been carried to the Appellate Court, Justice Murphy didn't appear in court yesterday. His chief clerk adjourned the cases and amounced that the Justice would be on hand to-day. In the Second District Court Justice Petter-son disposed of landlord and tenant cases. He amounced that he would not issue any more papers for several days in view of the existing uncertain state of affairs.

A water pipe burst in a building at 10 Avenue Bearly yesterday. The water flooded the dry goods store of Louis Frankthaler, on the ground floor, and damaged his stock to the extent of \$1.000. The police broke into the building and thus the water of: MLLE. JANE MAY'S SUIT.

She Testifies that She is Married and Has

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 9.-This morning Mile Jane May, the actress, finished her deposition. which was taken partially yesterday afternoon, and which is to be used in her slander suit against the Rev. Dr. Pullman. Mile. May was bright and cheerful, notwithstanding the fact that she got a chilly reception from the people of this city at her performance last night. In answer to the question out by her attorney, "Is your husband living?" she answered: "Yes, thank God." She added: "I have

child fourteen years of age, a daughter." The questioning then disclosed that among Mile. May's relatives and intimate acquaintances in France were Senator Hammelle, brother-in-law: Henri Rochefort, the journalst, and Victorien Sardou. In London, Sir George and Lady Lewis and their daughters, Sir Algernon Bostwick, M. P., and Faudell Phillips, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and his family wer named as intimate friends. The fact that Mile. May came to this country under the protection

named as intimate friends. The fact that Mile, May came to this country under the protection of Augustin Daly seemed to her to be a sufficient endorsement of her character. During the progress of the hearing Judge Stoddard instructed the interpreter to read the criticism of the play in which Mile. May appears, and which was originally printed in The New York Sus and then copied in the morning Union of this city. Part of the article was what led Dr. Pullman to make the remarks in the sermon which are the basis of the suit aminst him by the actress. Attorney Lynch objected, but Judge Carroll ruled that it was proper to present the article, and it was read in French. Mile, May eagerly listening to every word. After the reading she was asked if it was a fair criticism. She said:

"I begin to answer that question by protesting that there is not a thought of deviltry in the plece. In the second act I ask to wed the statue. The gown I wear is not open. There are two dresses, and one of them opens on another. I do not let it down below my shoulder, and there is very little about it that is decollete. Since the word 'critic' is used in the article. I will say that there is nothing like that in the play. It is all that is most chaste in love, since I am willing to marry, to wed. I offer the statue a rose and I smile. I do not make large eyes, as my eyes are smell. That is all. The teople who have seen the play can judge. There is a French saying. Hom soft qui may pase. The article in The Sun was written by a New York newspaper man, and the person who conied it evidently misunderstood it. This article is written in a serious tone, and is a reflection on me. The article in The Sun was written by a New York newspaper man, and the person who conied it evidently misunderstood it. This article is written in a serious tone, and is a reflection on me. The article in The Sun was written by a New York newspaper man, and the person who conied it evidently misunderstood it. Junge Carroll ruled that the newspaper article be made a pa

A FAMILY'S PITIFUL PLIGHT. Only 82 a Week to Support Ten Persons

Little Pauline's Arrest for Beggin . Agent Schmitt of the Gerry society arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Pauline Grenner, ten years old, of 609 West Forty-fifth street. Schmitt saw the little girl on Wednesday night carrying a large basket filled with pieces of bread in Eighth avenue near Forty-second street. She was blue with the cold, and stopped every few feet to rest. After he had seen her go into several houses for the evident purpose of begging, Schmitt took her to the soclety's headquarters at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. When asked why she was begging on the street at 9 o'clock in the evening, she said that she was trying to get food for her father and mother and seven brothers and sisters, who were starving.

An investigation showed that the child's story was true. The Grenner family lives in two small rooms on the fourth floor of a tenement at 600 West Forty-fifth street. A 14-tyear-old boy, who gets \$22 a week for doing errands, is the only wage carner. The father, who until two months ago was employed as a stableman, had been confined to his bed for six weeks. When Agent Schmitt went to the rooms he found the children huddled around an empty stove, crylog with hunger. Mrs. Grenner said that she had to remain at home most of the time to take care of her sick husband, and that when the \$2 carned by her eldest son was exhaused the family was obliged to get along for the remainder of the week on such food as her little girl could beg from the neighbors.

Mis. Grenner accompanied her daughter to court yesterday morning, and pleaded that she he allowed to go home. She said that it was her fault that the child had been arrested for begging, but that she did not know that the little girl was breaking the law. Agent Schmitt told Magistrate Mott that in all his experience he had hever come across a case of more nbject poverty, or one where charity could be better placed.

Magistrate Mott told the little girl to go home with her mother. Agent Schmitt heads of a collection, which was put in the child's provided the exhibition of the mether's overweaning love, and this, rive of the unter's overweaning love, and this, effects have brooked to the mother's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked to the mother's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked to the mother's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked to be the mother's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked for the mother's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked for the mother's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked for themeter's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked for themeter's overweaning love, and this effects have brooked for themeter's overweaning love, and these for themeter's overweaning love, and thes An investigation showed that the child's

UNRULY NEW CITIZEN GRAFT, Got Naturalized, Drunk, Disorderly, and

Richard E. Graft, a portrait painter of Corona, L. I., got his naturalization papers in the County Court at Long Island City on Wednesday, and then came to this city to see the sights. He bought a 38-calibre revolver in a Chatham square store and afterward visited several saoons. It was dark when he crossed the bridge to Brooklyn. He got mixed up and went into more saloons. At Myrtle and Marcy avenues he loaded his revolver and began to shoot in the air. Police Captain Essen came along and tried to quiet Graft. He was in plain clothes, and Graft resented his interference. The Captain arrested the new citizen, and at the station house preferred two charges against him, one of being drunk and the other of carrying a revolver without a permit. When Graft was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday he had no recollection of his expiot. He was fined \$5 for having the revolver, and on the other charge sentence was suspended. to Brooklyn. He got mixed up and went into

WAS THE MOTORMAN DRENKS

His Car Smashes a Wagon in Brooklyn and He Is Locked Up for Intextention. Trolley car 129 of the Bergen street line, n Brooklyn, dashed into a coal wagon belonging to Bernard Fisher in Washington avenue and Bergen street last evening with such force that the wagon was upset and badly wrecked. Henry Stewari, the driver of the cart, was severely cut and bruised and had to be removed in the ambulance to his home at 91 Dean street. It is alleged that the condition of Motorman John F. Harrington was directly responsible for the accident, and he was locked up at the Grand avenue police station charged with intoxication.

BROOKLYN'S WINDOW SMASHER. Policeman Dillon Might Have Nabbed His

The mysterious Brooklyn window smasher re appeared yesterday morning, and between 6 A. M. and 6:20 A. M., while policemen were supposed to be around and a watchman was inside posed to be around and a waterman was inside, he smashed the window in H. B. Brown's clothing store, at 505 Fulion street, and abstracted two overcoats and two suits of clothes valued at \$30. Policeman Dilion of the Adams street station is supposed to have been in the immediate neighborhood when the robbery occurred, lie will be asked to explain how he managed to allow the thief to escape.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Col. Thomas W. Knox were held in St. Luke's Methodist Church, West Forty-first street, yesterday morning. The plain black broadcloth casket was carried down the main also of the casket was carried down the main aisle of the church to a position in front of the chancel by the following pailbearers: Gen. Horaca Porter. Murat Halstead, St. Clair McKelway, Joseph Howard, Jr., H. L. Bridgman, David R. Sickels, Lemund Stedman, Riney G. Raliston, Junius Henri Browne, Channos Putton, J. Adrian Rosh, Henry F. Gillig, J. H. Harner, John Elderkin, John W. Vrooman, and George Arms. The services consisted of the reading of the Scriptures and prayers by the pastor, the Rev. C. S. Harrower. The remains were taken from the church to Fresh Pond for incineration.

A suit of Mary Kennedy to recover \$20,000 from Contractor John English for the death of her husband, Patrick Kennedy, was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court in Jersey City. Ken-nedy was killed on Aug. 9, 1894, when a portion of the wall of the new City Hall collapsed. Justice Lippincott granted a nonsult on the ground of fellow service—that is, the contractor and his men were working together on the building, and one was no more responsible for accidents than the other. NEWS OF THE MIMIC WORLD

SANFORD'S NEW THEATRE GETS ITS FIRST AUDIENCE.

ign Nothersole's Klases Are an Exterest-ing Exploit, but Bad Art-Notes Among the Writers and Actors of Plays. If any one hereabouts doubts for a moment that there was use for a theatre upon the site of the burned Jacobs's Third Avenue, he should have been present at last night's opening of Sanford's, which replaces the older house, and been convinced of his error. Long before the musicians appeared the gods were thick around the entire stretch of gallery rail, and down stairs, the filling of seats, if slower, was quite as sure When the band struck up and the fire curtain rose, disclosing a drop curtain on which was a stirring picture of a buil fight, there was a chorus of ecstatio "Ahs!" up stairs, and from that time on like signs of approval were a-plenty. As the interior of the theatre had been lighted gradually, there was no demon stration made over its appearance, but its decotints being terra cotta and gold. Not the slight, est trace of the old playhouse appeared in the finish inside or out.

The play of the evening was Alfriend and The play of the evening was Alfriend and Wheeler's "The Great Diamond Robbery," which was first played at the American, and it was given with much the same cast that played at the west side house. Mrs. Yeamans had the heartlest of greetings, George C. Boniface's death throes were interrupted by applause, Frederick Bond became better liked with every one of the many disruises that he assumed as Intective Brummaye, and Mme. Janauschek's depiction of the villainous hag was taken at its full value. The play suited, the thearter pleased as well as the play, and all the evidences of a prosperous start for the new enterprise were at hand.

A man who has been unjustly imprisoned for a crime committed by another, and returns to the world with the determination to discover the really guilty person, is the central figure in Theatre last night. It was called "The Path of Thorns," and its author is Felix Philippi, remembered as the writer of a drama called "The Old Story," which had at least one or two pow erful scenes. The other figures in the new play are the daughter of the convicted man, her lover, and the widow of the man who suffered loss by the crime. This mother knows that the real thief was her youngest son, and in the attempt to explate her guilt in allowing the innocent man to suffer for her son's crim she takes his daughter into her home. She favors the marriage between the girl and he other son, for he has joined his aweetheart's father in his struggle to discover who the rea culprit is. This younger son who committed the crime returns and confesses it, throwing the blame for it on his mother, whom he accuses of having indulged and petted him until he had los all power of self-control. A pleasanter con-clusion follows this disagreeable complication The ex-convict who was determined to expos he man for whom he had innocently suffered violds to his daughter's pleadings and accept

the blame that has fallen on him, finding his justification to himself in his daughter's happiness and to the world in the fact that she has married the son of the man he was accused of having robbed.

The dramatist has made of this material a play like many others that have won success in Germany but make only a slight angeal to the interest of American audicaces. Some of its scenes are strongly impressive, but the piece is a gloomy monotone, its sombre interest almost unrelieved during the three acts. The struggle has between the old man who is determined to avenge himself and the mother who, from her love for her unworthy son, has caused an innocent man to be sent to prison. The play is almost as uncompromisingly serious as Richard Voss's drama "Gully." Its action—passing entirely in one room—has even less variety than that piece possessed, and despite its power in certain scenes, the atmosphere is unrelievedly depressing. It has no purpose beyond the exhibition of the mother's overwenning love, and this, in view place possessed, and despite its power in certain scenes, the atmosphere is unrelievedly depressing. It has no purpose beyond the exhibition of the mother's overweaning love, and this, in view of the suffering that its effects have brought to others, creates for her no sympathy. Unless it be for the unhappy convict, there is no character in the play that makes any call for this emotion from the audience. Some of its scenes, notably the mother's confession at the close of the third act are nowerfully moving. But the

but the mellibundant fragrance of the things is left, nobody on the Empire stage does anything else but wait for and watch the 'Carmen' kisses. In their anxiety to see the performance some of the individuals venture so far into the scene as to become part of it for the far into the scene as to become part of it for the audience, and if this is not the case those in front are pushed forward and into view by the auxious Ries connoisseurs behind them. Miss Nethersole has been keeping her eye on these wing crowds and noting their encroachments, and once or twice she warned them to keep back of the scene. On Monday night the crowding and pushing and obtruding were greater than ever, and Miss Nethersole sent the fire that she was kindling for her kisses into her eyes and showed that she was hopping mad. But the wing contingent refused to wither and withdraw, it was near the time for the nyum-y-nyum business to begin, and all were cager and expectant. Miss Nethersole had a chance during the incoming of the toreader and his crowd to steal away for a minute. She nu-hed and fought her way through the kiss-cayers, and, calling the stage manager, ordered him to ring down the cartain at once if the wings were not cleared. She stood there until the obstructors were ordered back and then slipped into the scene again." So much for the Nethersole kisses as a brazen exploit.

in "Carmen" which almost seem to indicate that a performance genuinely artistic and selfcontained lies entirely beyond her powers. Be-neath her extravagance in "The Transgressor" there was no difficulty in detecting her real genius for the stage. This was tempered in "Camille," and later in "Frou Frou," to such good effect and with such obvious struggle after the best methods of her art that it seemed safe to regard her work as a combination of rich natural endowment and growing artistic powers that was certain to lead her to great The fine restraint of her acting in "Denise," the greater delicacy of her Gilberte and Camille, gave further justification for this belief. Then comes her Carmen, conceived and played in a spirit that seems absolutely destitute of artistic perception and feeling. Her conception of Carmen as an entirely abandoned wanton is a matter with which it may not be possible to find fault. Calvé conceives the character in the same way. It is only in their method of interpreting the woman from this same point of view that the two actresses differ so widely. When Calve acted the Merimée heroins for the first time in New York, her performance was regarded as an uncompromising exhibition of her view of the character. She was an unrestrained wanton, loving freely and impartially, and the symbols by which Calvé realized this view were as bold as any ever seen until Miss Nethersole played the part. Then there was made clear the difference between the artist and the crude talent of the English actress. Starting with a point of view which does not differ from Calvé's, she succeeded in playing the part as a low comedy rôle.

The audiences at the Empire now laugh as and Camille, gave further justification for this

The audiences at the Empire now laugh as though they were watching a burlesque of the role. They are in reality seeing a Namy Nikes togged out in Spanish clothes, with the difference in refinement and morals a good deal to Nancy's credit. The wantonness of Carmen's character was suggested by Calvé in a number of ways possible to the fine art of the experienced actress, whose natural genius is guided and restrained by some discriminating respect for repose, proportion, and other iswestian those that produce only extravagant effect. Miss Nethersole lets loose her jush dramatic temperament, and the result is a performance which bears the same resemblance to Calvé's that a coarse crayon does to an etching. Calvé is herself an actress who deplots her characters with a broad stroke. But she can do so artistically, and, compared to Miss Nethersole, her treatment is like that of Meissonier in its delicacy. Calvé suggests and Miss Nethersole does, and it is that tendency in her acting which threatens her future position on the stage. The whole transfer of the story to the stage has made the plece crude, vulgar, and extravagant. Calvé has the assistance of the music to keep out of her work the illusion of ordinary, everyday life that tends to make Miss Nethersole's work seem coarser. The music from the operathat is played in the piece is an irritating reminder of the finer original. But the cardinal The audiences at the Empire now laugh as

hopeless offence of the whole thing comes from Miss Nethersole's performance of the title fole. If the methods she employs in that work are to be used in the future, her natural talents will avail her little. Fifteen years ago she could have used them in "East Lynne" or "Miss Multon" with great effect. But to-day they mark the positive limitations of her art, just as that cough did in the last act of "Camille," when, after a fine performance of the part, she deliberately threw the sympathies of the audience away from her by an inexcussibly realistic-from her point of view-treatment of the death scene. But it is her Curmen that is an inexplicable step backward, almost indicating that the qualities necessary to win her a permanently great place on the stage are beyond her power.

PAINTINGS AT THE UNION LEAGUE American Pictures for the Annual Exhibi-

The present exhibition of paintings at the Union League is the last to be arranged by the present Art Committee, whose term of office expired with the annual meeting last night. Mr. Harry W. Watrons in his report to the club last night gave these interesting figures; Six exhibitions have been held of an average of something less than fifty pictures each, and these three hundred paintings or less have been valued at and insured for \$1,100,000. Besides the members of the club and invited artists and art students, 10,000 ladies, friends of members of the club, have viewed these exhibitions

The present show, given for last night's annual meeting, is composed entirely of contem poraneous works. Two earlier exhibitions covered the periods of American old masters and Americans of the middle period of American art. To-day and to-morrow will be the ladies

Among the fifty-seven paintings now shown are several of unusual interest, including som evidences that the American painters of landscape are making a very good showing in comparison with the European paint-There is an admirable, deep-toned Landscape" by the late A. H. Wyant, rich in color and mysterious, and side it hangs the "Sundown at Pompton, N. J.," painted by the late George Inness in 1801. Both are loaned by Mr. H. R. McLane. To the right of these is a remarkably luminous painting by Homer Martin, a "Landscape," suggesting in its row of tall trees a familia composition of Sisley, but very different in color and not less agreeable than the French man's work. It is a trifle yellowish, perhaps golden would be a more sympathetic word, but it is wonderfully expressive of vibratory light. Mr. Robert C. Minor's "Twilight" is soft and poetic; Mr. R. M. Shurtleff's "Sunlit Woods" is inviting in its cool and restful depths; there is a stern and rock-bound coast, in Maine, by

Winslow Homer, that is strong and vigorous, and then there is Mr. Albert Bierstadt's latest painting, a great big and impressive panorame of "The Engadine Alps." Among the other landscapes of especial interest are Charles Melville Dewey's "Sunset," A. C. Howland's "Pas toral," a charming bit of tone; "Autumn," by J. Francis Murphy; a "Landscape," a gray autumnal effect, by D. W. Tryon; and others by R. A. Blakelock, the "Forest Pool," a manneristic painting, but with a beautiful sky; George N. Bogert, J. B. Bristol, Carlton T. Chapman Charles H. Davis, Bolton Jones, Charles H. Miller, F. K. M. Rehn, W. Sartain, R. W. Var Boskerck, and George H. Smillie.

There are Mr. George R. Barse, Jr.'s, "Tribute to Satyre," a pretty but ill-painted fancy; William Verplanck Birney's "Wooer Wooed," a clever composition; characteristic paintings representing favorite types of old women in J. G. Brown's "The Contab" and T. W. Wood's "Afternoon Tag," and one of Mr. F. S. Church's sidyle, this time "White Tigers and Veilow Roses," the tigers and roses forming a sort of stencilled background, very decorative in its way, against which is projected the rosy-checked head of a young girl.

The "Mother and Child," by F. W. Feer, is a charming composition, not only in sentiment but in color as well. Jared R. Flage's "Heeter Prynne" is rather hard and cold in handling and color, Mr. Henry's "The Village Squire Prynne" is rather hard and cold in handling and color, Mr. Henry's "The Village Squire Entertaining the New Dominie and His Wife" is one of those literal though highly colored and overwrought transcripts of an old-time scene which Mr. Henry paints rather vulgarly, but which contemporaries in the ciub of the village squire are wont to admire.

"The Meditation of Kwannon" is a fine plece of color from the brush of John La Farg. It represents a South Sea Island madden in scant battive drapery, sitting cross-legged on a rock overhanding the ravine of a waterfall. About her head a rainbow hale plays, and, while heavily painted, the composition is exceptionally agreeable in color.

There are besides these Mr. George W. Maynard's "Hacchante," fattand red; a fine little example of Louis Moeller, "Comparison;" a highly finished but exquisite flagure by Mr. Watrous, "Turn, Please," being a young woman violinist of frankly red hair and in a becoming gown of black which sets of her bare neck and arms to advantage; "My little Lady," by J. Whittemore; "The Block Maker," by F. M. Watrous, "Furn, Please," being a young woman, "and figures by Siddons Mowbray, Henry Mosler, William H. Lippencott, F. C. Jones, St. John Harper, and others. The figure painters are fairly well represented There are Mr. George R. Barse, Jr.'s, '

There were nine applicants for naturalization before Justice Pryor yesterday, and every one was rejected. Applicants are required by Justice Pryor, as he has several times announced, to be able to read and write the English language, to know something of the purposes of the Constitution of the United States, and know how the country is governed. He usually asks other questions, such as where Washington was born and who Monroe was

Not more than a fourth of the applicants since Justice Pryor took this branch of the court on Monday have passed the examination satisfactorily. Seven of the nine rejected yesterday were rejected because of misinformation

terday were rejected because of misinformation about the Constitution. Here is part of the examination of a German yesterday;
Q.—What is the Declaration of Independence?
A.—To celebrate the Fourth of July,
Q.—Why is that day celebrated? A.—Because the Americans fought against the English in 1784, when they became free, and the Declaration of Independence ordered them to decorate the graves of those who fought at that time,
Q.—Who passed the Constitution of the United States? A.—George Washington and his Ministers. Q.—Have you read the Constitution? A.—Yes,

Q.—Have you read the Constitution? A.—Yes, in small books.
Q.—Do you remember any of its parts? A.—It said that every one here should be free and every one who came from other countries.
Q.—What is Congress? A.—The people elect Congress and Congress elects the Senate.
Here is some of the examination of an Englishmati who has been here nearly five years:
Q.—What is allegiance? A.—To come to a free country and swear off from the crown of England.
Q.—Have you read the Constitution of the United States? A.—It was read to me by my children, who are being educated here.
Q.—How is Congress constituted? A.—The Assembly and Senate make t'ongress.
Q.—Who elects the Senate? A.—The Legislature at Albany.
Q.—How locks the Senate? A.—The Legislature at Albany.
Q.—How locks the Senate? A.—The Legislature between the senate? A.—The Legislature at Albany.
Q.—How locks the Senate? A.—The Legislature with the senate? A.—The Senate? A.—The Legislature with the senate with the senate? A.—The Senate? A. President.

Q. Who declares war on behalf of the United States? A.—Well, England at present.

While leaving the court the Englishman said keknew as much about these things as some people who asked questions.

\$15 A WEEK FOR MRS. KISSAM. Upbeld in Her Refusal to Live With a

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has granted to Leila H. Kissam \$15 a week alimony, pending the trial of the suit of her husband, William Vanderbilt Kissam, for separation, on the ground of desertion. In her answer Mrs. Kissam contends that her husband is "desperate and demoniac from drink." In Justice tinynor's decision he says: "A wife may well refuse to live with a husband addicted to the drinking habit to the extent shown."

Ex-Justice Divver's Son's Widow Remar

Mrs. Thomas Divver, widow of the late son o former Police Justice Divver and daughter of the late old Blind Dan Murphy, was married on Wednesday to John Rockefeller, proprietor o the Sunset Hotel at Asbury Park. Old Blind Dan Murphy was for years a character in the Fourth ward. He di- leaving a fortune of \$100,000, and there was a sensation when his daughter married young Divver.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 9. - The Frederick Range's green goods trial terminated this evening in the conviction of the accused. Ranges on the stand admitted that two weeks after the gang took rooms at his house he heard that they were green goods operators, but made no effort to drive them away.

MAINE'S LOST CLERGYMAN.

reyman Who Has Strayed from Home

YSTERY REPORTED BY HUNT. ERS FROM THE WOODS.

While Insane-Can't Tell His Name and Doesn't Know Where He Is Golag. BANGOR, Jan. 9.-Has anybody lost a retired clergyman? More particularly, does any one know the subject of the picture reproduced here whom returning sportamen from the vast wilderness north and northeast of here report having met in the woods fifts miles from anywhere, and at places more than 150 miles apart? He always has some place n mind toward which he thinks he is travelling, but he never seems to be going in the right direction. If he has any family or friends, he has lost all recollection of them. Shunning the cities and towns and asking no assistance from any one, his habit during the past autumn seems to have been as soon as he met any human beings immediately to strike off into the woods again, regardless of the fact that he has always been found without food, matches, compass, blankets, or any of the things which are ordinarily considered the necessaries of life in the woods. Twice he has been photographed, but he has been unable to give any connected account of himself.



In July last a fishing party from Fredericton, New Brunswick, were camped in the wil-derness north of the Dungarvan River, 40 miles from the railroad, and in a region which is a pertect tangle of unmapped lakes. They had come to the end of even the long unused portage road from the south, and, so far as the knew, were the only human beings within many miles. Just at dusk one of them fired off his riffe. Half an hour after dark out from the bushes came a gaunt, raw boned old fellow of sixty or seventy, with ragged olothes, high protruding cheek bones, and a very bald head. The man was hungry, and, of course, the first thing the party did was to give him some supper. He said he had heard the ride shot. As it was a rather warm night, he refused a blanket, and curied up on the ground by the fire. In the morning everybody tried to help him recall something about himself, but he could not tell where he had come from or what he was deig there. He finally said in a hesitating way that he wanted to go to Grand Falls. It was explained to him that Grand Falls was on the 8t, John liver, with more than seventy-five miles of forest and lake and bog between that town and the place where he then was. He was much more interested in rebuking the profamity of one of the guides than in his own whereabouts. In his speech he exhibited the peculiarities by which the down-Easter is recognized all over the country. He was full of incoherent religious maxims, quotations from the Bible, and reminiscences of the war of the rebellion. He could not pronounce his own name distinctly. It sounded like Arndt, or Lawrence, or something containing the vowel sound "ah."

One of the members of the party photographed him, and a guide piloted him out to hosestown, the nearest railread point, with instructions to have him looked after. They reached the settlement on Saturday night. Every time he are a meal, whether alone or with some one else, he said grace, and he was atterly indifferent to the people about him, unless they analysed him by sweezing. On Sunday he went to the country church at Boiestown, and almost hooke up the service by finality in the transfer to the people about him, unless they analysed him by sweezing. On Sunday, he went to the country church at Boiestown, and almost hooke up the service he inquired the way to Grand Falls, and before any one had time to think twice about it, strack out up the river in that general direction, unmindful of the fact that he had no food with him, and that it would take him at least a week of hard waiking to reach his desti protruding cheek bones, and a very bald head. The man was hungry, and, of course, the first

the fact that he had ho lood with him, and that it would take him at least a week of hard walking to reach his destination.

A few days hate he was seen near Glassville, on the upper southwest Mirimachi. The gentleman who took his photograph sent it to Forest and Stream, with a statement of the facts and the story and pleture were printed a few weeks ago. This brought out the curious sequel that another party of campers, up in the extreme borthern part of Picatagnis county, this state, found the same man, still lost, in Sentember, two months after he had been seen in New Brunewick, fully 150 miles from where he came out of the bushes there. This time he was, as he thought, on his way to Moosehead Lake, and, as in the other case, supposed he was near his destination. He was again without food or matches, or anything with which to sustain life. He said he had counted thirty-six consecutive meals that he had missed, and he had eaten frogs "with the rind on," herries, grass, anything he could swallow.

The puzzling thing about him was that he did not seem to care. Instead of following a road when he found one, he had continued his wandering, always with some distant place in mind. The party who found him the second time were from Boston. They knew nothing about the other adventure of the New Brunewick fishermen, and, as was natural, simply gave him some food and money, and sent one of their men to show him the nearest tole road, and to direct him how to get out. They understood that his mame was Cairus. They nad a camera with them, and also took his picture.

The last seen of him he was going down the tole road to Othow, probably the queerest variation of the tramp kind to be found anywhere. Has anybody seen him lately, is he yet alive, and has he any riends? Or has he fallen asleep forever, under a snowdrift, forgotten before he was goine?

THANKS TO THE OTHER MR. GIBLIN

sistance from Michael Giblin of This City. A Sun reporter called on Mrs. Annie Mc Suckin yesterday morning at her home, 184 Wayne street, Jersey City, to give her the two \$5 bills which the kind-hearted Michael Giblin of 143 West Eightieth street, this city, sent to Mrs. McGuckin is the widow who was the de

fendant in dispossess proceedings brought

against her by her landlord, Michael Giblin of Jersey City. Judge Puster was obliged to give judgment against her, but he immediately paid her rent and the costs of court.

Mrs. McGuckin occupies two rooms on the top floor of a frame tenement in the rear of 184 Wayne street. She is dying of coossumption, and her aged mother is taking care of her. The widow's wan face lighted up when the reporter told her the object of his visit and handed her the \$10. Tears came to her eyes when Mr. Giblin's letter was read to her and she trembled in her voice as she said:

"May tood send down blessings on his head."
To which her mother responded with a fervent "Amen." Mrs. McGuckin looks as though she could not live through the winter.

Murderer McGowan's Issanity Defence.

In the defence in the trial of Michael Mc Gowan before Justice Smyth in the criminal part of the Supreme Court for the murder of his sweetheart, Rose Finn, introduced expert testimony yesterday to show that McGowan was insane at the time of the shooting, and is men tally unbalanced at present. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond testified that he had examined Mc-Gowan in the Tombs on Sunday last. He be-lieved that McGowan was incapable of under-standing what he was doing at the time of the shooting. He believed McGowan to be suffering from epileptic incantry. Terence McGowan a first cousin of the defendant, testified that his married sister is in the Flatbush asylum, and that his aunt is in an asylum in Ireland. The case, it is expected, will go to the jury this afternoon. Hammond testified that he had examined Mc

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9 .- The Grand Jury to day returned an indictment against David L. Snodgrass. Chief Justice of Tennessee, for feiculous assault. The return is the outcome of the Judge's assault in Congresaman Brown's office on Attorney John R. Beasiey, who is still confined to his room with a fractured arm.

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FAITH CURISTS FAIL TO CURE.

Frank Stockton's

Most Humorous Story

Thoroughly Stocktonian in vein. It is

called "The Widow's Yarn," and is one

of the most laughable tales ever told by Mr. Stockton. In the JANUARY

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Ten Cents on All News-stands

Diagnosed the Disease Wrongly, Too, and the Board of Health May Investigate. Some practising physicians on Jersey City County Board of Health to the case of Isaac H. Hurst, who died on Dec. 31 at his home, 2816 Clendenny avenue. Mr. Hurst, who was a carpenter, was a strong, robust man until about two weeks before Christmas, when he complained of pains in his back and stomach.

His wife had become a Christian Scientist about a year before, and was a firm believer to faith cure. She was firmly convinced that she had been relieved of spinal trouble by faith. When one of her daughters was taken sick some time afterward Mrs. Hurst had been initisome time afterward Mrs. Hurst had been initiated into the Christian Scientist band, of which she herself was a member. Her daughter recovered, and that strengthened Mrs. Hurst's belief in the efficacy of faith cure.

When her husband became so sick that he had to take his bed she refused to call in a physician. She summoned some of the members of the Christian Scientist band in this city, of which she is a member, and some of them made daily visits to the house and prayed for Mr. Hurst. The leader of the band diagnosed his disease as typhoid fever, negravated by Bright's disease. Hurst rapidly grew worse, but he was so well satisfied with his wife's judgment that he did not ask to have a physician called. His wife and her associate Christian Scientists continued to pray for him, and as he continued to sink

and her associate Christian Scientists continued to pray for him, and as he continued to sink their fervor increased.

On the night of Dec. 30 Hinst was in such a bad condition that he persunded his wifeto send for Dr. L. A. Opdyke of Clinton and Mouticello avenues. He had been their family physician, and he responded at once He found Hurst at the point of death from inflammation of the bladder and kidneys. It was too late for the dector's skill to be of any service and Hurst died at 5 o'clock the next atternoon.

Dr. Opdyke at first refused to give a certificate of the cause of death, declaring that the case ought to be investigated, but he afterward relented, and Hurst was buried. The story got around among the dectors, and steps are being taken to have an investigation made. Dr. Opdyke has refused to make any statement.

THE COTTLE KIDNAPPING CASE. McDonald Pleads Guilty and Is Sentenced

BUFFALO, Jan. 9. - John W. McDonald, alias George Allen, indicted for kidnapping Lawyer O. O. Cottle, pleaded guilty to the crime in the criminal term of the Supreme Court this mornatory until released according to law.

McDonald acted as the accomplice of Claude Strong, alias John C. Emery, who sought by kid-napping Cottle to recover from him as ransom \$5,000, which he asserted Cottle had defrauded him of. The kidhapping occurred on June 24 last. McDonald decoyed Cottle to a vacant house on Barton street, where he and Strong compelled the lawyer to sign a note for \$5,000 and write a letter to his son to have it cashed and turn the money over to McDonald. The conspiracy failed by reason of the refuts of young Cottle to pay over the money, and the conspirators, becoming alarmed, fied to Canada. Strong has not been captured.

SLEPT IN A SIDE-TRACKED CAR. His Clothing Ablaze,

Poughkeepste, Jan. 9 .- Michael McGuire, a rainman on the l'nitadelphia, Reading and New England Italiroad, went to sleep in a sidetracked passenger coach at Maybrook last night with the fire in the stove turned on full head. In the night the car caught fire from the stove. McGuire woke up with flames all around him and his clothing ablaze, and he was half him and his clothing ablaze, and he was half strangled by the smoke. He groped his way to the door and fell unconscious to the ground. His companions smothered the flames, and he was brought to Vassar Hospital in this city, where it is reported that his condition is critical. He is burned on the back, hands and face, and his lungs are affected from the smoke. He is 23 years old, and lives at Camaan, Conn. The conductor of McGuire's train was aslesp in the same car, but in the opposite and from McGuire. He escaped uninjured.

Stevenson Reimer.

Miss Agnes Marie Reimer, daughter of Charles Henry Reimer, was married last evening to George Sterling Stevenson, grandson of Henry Jessop, founder of the Shefflei I Steel Works. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 3 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall officiated.
The maid of honor was Miss Clara Emma
Reimer, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids
were Miss Virginia Buckingham, Miss Mac L.
Wilson, and Miss Effle Blunt. The best man
was Henry Jessop Stevenson, brother of the
bridegroom, and the ushers were Reginald
Clements Stevenson, William Sterling Peters,
Levi Bowman, Clinton Johnson, Henry Carter
Camp, and Charles Chaunery Fowler.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9 .- Grace Church was filled at noon to-day, when Miss Genevieve Thomp-son, daughter of Mrs. James Madison Thompson, was married to Mr. Yates Pennington. The ceremony was performed by the Rey. Arthur ceremony was performed by the Ray, Arthur Chilton Poweil. The ushers were Mr. James B. Tailer of New York, Messrs, Norman James B. Robert McLane, Alfred Riggs, Markham Marshall, and Charles Stirling of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Juliana Culting and Miss Sophie Tailer of New York, Miss Kate Harrison of Philadelphia, Miss Mathilde Keyser, Miss Sophie Pennington, and Miss Bessle Pennington. Miss Maud Thompson was maid of honor.

Thirty-three homeless men who sought shel-ter in the East 104th street police station on Wednesday night and were locked up as va-grants were arraigned before Magistrate Crane grants were arraighed before Magistrate Crane at the Harlein Court yesterday. The prisoners represented many nationalities, and ranged in age from 10 years to 70 years.
Seven of them acknowledged that they were vagrants, and were committed to the workhouse. All the others chimmed to be industrious and willing to work. They were discharged, the Magistrate remarking that poverty is a misfortune, not a crime.

The Obio Society will have its annual dinner at Delmonico's on the night of Feb. 8. Among the after-dinner speakers will be Gov. Hushnell of Ohio. Attorney-General Judson Harmon, Joseph H. Choate, Senator Allison of Iowa, and Mayor Strong. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Arrived-THURSDAY, Jan &

Arrived Thurman, Jan. 8 Mobile, Layland, London. 8 Amrium, Mandt, St. John's, N. Z. Savonne, Von Hugo, Venice, St. Leven, France, Philadelphia, St. Leven, France, Wilmington, St. Crostan, Hanson, Printer, Comman Boston, St. H. F. Hung, Cleman, Boston, E.H. Soi, Higgin Coleman, Boston, St. H. S. Higgin, Charles, Hallimore, St. W. William, Lewis, Ballimore, Bark Argentina, McQuarrie, Montevic [For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARAIVED OUT.

Sa Havel, from New York, at Biremorhaven.
Sa St. Louis, from New York, at Southampton.
Sa Anisteriam, from New York, at Southampton.
Sa Hoston City, from New York, at Birtston.
Sa Hoston City, from New York, at Birtston.
Sa Inchionga, from New York, at Birtston.
Sa Hoston from New York, at Convulnagen.
Sa Hopedale, from New York, at Convulnagen.
Sa Hoston, from New York, at New Orleans.
Sa Lanega City, from New York, at Savannah.

Sa Werkendam, from Rotterdam for New York, of No. 5 Frontster, from New York for Flushing, passed the late of Wight. Ss Monmouthshire, from Japan and China for New York, passed Perm.

PAULED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Ss Manitoba, from London for New York. Ss Elise Marie, from Rotterdam for New York. Ss Island, from Copenhagen for New York.

CAULED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS Sa El Paso, from New Orleans for New York, 8s Geo. W. Clyde, from Charleston for New York,

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPA

Sail To-morrows,

Etruris Liverpool. 9:00 A. M.
La Conscipue, Havre 3:000 A. M.
Ethio in Glasgow 12:00 M.
Nanscian, Hotterdam 7:00 A. M.
Vinetia Christiansano 10:00 A. M.
Vinetia Christiansano 10:00 A. M.
Vinuri, Christiansano 10:00 A. M.
Nonile, London 12:00 M.
Naggraw, San Domingo 1:00 P. M.
Manitola, Monitovideo 5:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans
Levina, Galveston
El Monte, New Orleans Sail To-mor Dus Sunday, fen. 12. Liverpool Havre New Orleans... Due Wednesday, Jan. 15. Glasgow Bayana Bermuda. 5t. Thomas. Gaiveston New Orleans.

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Sootbing Syrup for children tecthing softens the gims, reduces inflammation, all lays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhoia. 25c. a bottle.

MARRIED.

COLEMAN CHRISTIE, -On Wednesday, Jan 8, at the residence of Henry Bowers, 57 Montgomery place, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. William R. Coleman, Jr., Mrs. Mary Margaret Christie, daughter of the late Freeborn S. Lamport, to William B. Coleman of Eric, Pa. PHATT - WRIGHT.-In New York city, on

Thursday, Jan. 6, 1806, by the Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt. Thomas Huger Pratt to Mira Abigall Wright. daughter of John Forster Pankhurst of Cleveland, 0.

BLANCHARD, - At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, 1898, suddenly, James A. Bianchard, M. D.

Notice of funeral later. MARQUAND.—On Thursday, the 9th inst. Kath-arine, dangater of Henry and Katherine Cowdin Marquand, aged 14 days. Funeral private SEW ELL. - At Camden, N. J. on Jan. 8, 1896, Isa

bella Kargare: Sewell daughter of the late Thomas and Isabella Eleanor Sewell. Funeral from the residence of her brother, William Joy e Sewell, at 626 Cooper st., Camden, N. J., as 4 o clock in the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 10. SMITTE.—Hugh Smith, on Jan. 7, in his 70th year,

at his home in Maspeth, L. L. A - WOODLAWN CEMETERY: 20D ST. WOODLAWN STATION STILL WARD, HARLEM HAILBOAD.

Acligious Rotices.

On account or international complica-ervice has been arranged, under the auspices of the Evangelical Altance for next Souday evening at 8 octors, at the Marche collectate Church, corner 29th at and 5th av. Addresses will be made by Siahop Autrows, Sev. Dr. Greer, and others. The public & cordially livited.

A I.I. the leading European newspapers and period cals for sale by the International News Compan-su and 35 Duane st., N. Y., one door east of Breadwa